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SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the State board of health to secure the cooperation and assistance of the national health authorities in dealing with these diseases, and to prepare and issue bulletins and other literature containing professional and popular information as to the prevalence and infectious character of such eye diseases, and the precautions to be used against such infections; and to furnish formulæ and other information for the use of physicians and midwives in the management and treatment of such diseases. It shall be the duty of the county boards of health to furnish to physicians and midwives the simple drugs to be used for the indigent in preventing and in treating such diseases.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of every physician and of every midwife who, while in attendance upon a baby under 30 days old or upon its mother, has observed ophthalmia in the new-born baby, and the duty of the head of a family and of trained nurse in a family in which there is a baby under 30 days old and no physician or midwife in attendance, and the duty of trained nurse and of the head of any institution in which there is a baby under 30 days old and no physician or midwife in attendance upon it or its mother, to report the case of ophthalmia in the new born within six hours after observing it to the city board of health, if the case shall have occurred in a city; or if the case shall have occurred outside a city, to the county board of health, within 24 hours after observation. And it shall be the duty of every physician to report each case of trachoma so diagnosed by him as attending or examining physician within five days after such diagnosis. And any physician, midwife, nurse, or head of family who fails to make the report required by this act, shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$100; and persistent failure or refusal on the part of a physician, midwife, or nurse to make such report or to take the necessary precaution to prevent the spread of such diseases shall be a proper ground for the revocation of the right to practice, after due notice and hearing, as now provided by law for the revocation of certificates to practice medicine in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That "ophthalmia in the new born" shall be understood to be "any inflammation, swelling, and redness of either eye, or of both eyes, either apart from or together with any unnatural discharge from the eye or eyes of a baby."

MARYLAND.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases by Physicians. (Chap. 644, Act Apr. 16, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That section 64 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Health," subtitle "Infectious Diseases," be, and the same is hereby, repealed and reenacted so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 64. Whenever any physician knows or has reason to believe that any person whom he is called to visit is infected with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, measles, whooping cough, or any other contagious or infectious disease dangerous to public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof in writing over his own signature to the board of health or health officer of the city, town, county, or district in which such disease exists; and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100."

School Physicians—Counties Authorized to Appoint—Salaries and Duties. (Chap. 165, Act Apr. 4, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That the board of county school commissioners of any county in the State, may, in its discretion, appoint one or more school physicians, and assign one to any public school within the limits of such county, and shall provide such school physicians, when so appointed, with proper facilities for the performance of their duties, as hereinafter provided.